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By: L FISHER

Deputy

MAR 15 2022

YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY

Michael Willis of the Chase Family,
In Propria Persona
P.O. Box 4461,
CITY OF SEDONA,
STATE OF ARIZONA U.S.A. [86340]
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Phone: +1 (928) 399-9688

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| STATE OF ARIZONA |) | CASE NO. V1300CR201980661 |
| |) | |
| PLAINTIFF |) | FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED |
| |) | TESTIMONY OF <i>MICHAEL WILLIS</i> OF THE |
| VS. |) | CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF |
| |) | DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. |
| <i>Michael Willis</i> of the Chase |) | NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 |
| Family, Principle Creditor For |) | ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE |
| MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ |) | PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER |
| |) | JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER |
| ACCUSED |) | 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE |
| |) | AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND |
| |) | LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. |
| |) | CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES |
| |) | "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT |
| |) | SENTENCING. |

Dated this 15th day of March, 2022.

Michael Willis of the Chase Family. 18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

**"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF
MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF
DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER
839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL
ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**

**FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST
VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.
CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING.**

1 **839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL**
2 **CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R.**
3 **P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT**
4 **SENTENCING."**

5 **To COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER By Asseveration.**

6 ¶1. Regarding: The Accused *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family (hereinafter
7 Declarant) **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF**
8 **MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF**
9 **DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
10 **839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL**
11 **ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
12 **839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL**
13 **CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.**
14 **CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION"**
15 **AT SENTENCING."**

16 **Notice**

17 ¶2. Notice Is Hereby Given that I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, The Declarant
18 has undergone a religious conversion to a **Denizen**¹, I do not take oaths, or
19 affirmations. *Gordon versus Idaho* 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), [The United States Ninth
20 Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson.]¹ Psalm 116:11¹ and Romans 3:4¹.

21 ¶3. Notice Is Hereby Given that the **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED**

22 ¹ **Denizen** Definition: Sir Walter Scott "*Denizens of their own free, independent state*" 1912.
23 William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book 1, Chapter X, p. 374 "*A denizen*
24 *is a kind of middle state, between an alien and a natural-born subject, and partakes of both.*"
25 1765. Gordon versus Idaho 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), -The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry
26 Pregerson. "*I'm simply saying that since we've all lied in the past and we've lied once or twice*
27 *today and we're going to lie in the future, why kid ourselves by saying we tell the truth when in*
28 *fact we do not. It's my position I would be guilty of perjury the moment I said 'Do you swear to*
tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God' and I say 'I do' I'm
committing a lie." -George Gordon. Psalm 116:11 "*I said in my haste, all people are liars*"
Romans 3:4 "*May it never be! Yes, let God be found true, but every man a liar. As it is written*"

1 WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE
2 FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF
3 COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
4 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND
5 COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
6 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS,
7 AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)
8 (1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING." is
9 declared witnessed solemn testimony of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family by
10 asseveration. Asseveration being the proof which *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family
11 gives of the facts of what he says, by appealing to his conscience as a witness. It
12 differs from an oath in this, that by the oath one appeals to *Yahweh* as a witness of the
13 facts of what he says, and invokes *Yahweh* as the avenger of falsehood and perfidy
14 (treachery or deceit), to punish him, by the courts, if he speak not the truth, which is a
15 set up for perjury, because all men are liars. This is commonly known as an "*oath of*
16 *purgation*" that was used in the Dark Ages to slaughter Pagans.

17 ¶4. Notice Is Hereby Given that, this declared witnessed solemn testimony of
18 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family by asseveration. Know all these presents that
19 Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family does state the following: THAT
20 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
21 THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent to state to the matters set
22 forth herein. THAT all the facts stated herein are correct and certain to the best of
23 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if
24 called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family will testify to their
25 veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states the following facts;
26

27 F
28 FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST
VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.
CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING.

1 Constitution of "The State of Arizona" – 1912.

2 ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

3 ¶5. "§25. Style of process; conduct of prosecutions in name of state. Section 25.
4 The style of process shall be The State of Arizona, and prosecutions shall be
5 conducted in the name of the State and by its authority." unquote.

6
7 Introduction.

8
9 ¶6. COMES NOW, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant in the above
10 entitled and numbered cause, and respectfully **DEMANDS** this Court to enter this
11 Document on the record, and **MUST** enter this March 15th 2022 Document **"FOR**
12 **THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL**
13 **WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE**
14 **PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
15 **839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL**
16 **ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
17 **839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL**
18 **CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.**
19 **CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION"**
20 **AT SENTENCING."** on the record of CASE NO. V1300CR201980661, AS
21 ORDERED on March 7TH 2022 by COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S
22 NUMBER 839377707. On the grounds of **violation of Administrative Procedural**
23 **Act, and violation of COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
24 **839377707 "oath of office"** filed at the Secretary of State of Arizona records
25 department to the Federal and State Constitutions, and laws of the Territory

26
27 ^F
28 **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST**
VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.
CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING.

1 Arizona; Ariz. Crim. R. P. R. 26.10(b)(1) which codifies “**right to allocution**” at
2 sentencing.” [See **EXHIBIT 1 – Loyalty Oath**, **EXHIBIT II – Administrative**
3 **Procedural Act**, **EXHIBIT III – Ariz. Crim. R. P. R. 26.10(b)(1)**, **EXHIBIT IV – I**
4 **have a Perfect Right/Duty; John Locke doctrine; Second Treatise of Government;**
5 **Chapter 19 Of the Dissolution of Government**, **EXHIBIT V – Investigation;**
6 **Commission on Judicial Conduct Document**, **EXHIBIT VI – Disclosure Document**,
7 **EXHIBIT VII – Commissioner John D. Napper Denied All Documents Dated**
8 **October 5th 2021 through March 1st 2022**, **EXHIBIT VIII – Sentence Court Notes.**]

9
10 ¶7. This Declarant claims and demands all Rights under *Yahweh* Holy Scriptural
11 Law, The Law of Nations, The Constitution of the United States, The Constitution of
12 The State of Arizona, and the substantive The Common Law at all times, never
13 waiving any rights.

14 ¶8. The Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is ready to file suit in all
15 higher courts. Put on notice: “**State of Alert**”. **The Vatican** (Most Holy Pope
16 Francis), **Immaculate Conception Parish Catholic Church** (Rev. David J.
17 Kelash) Cottonwood Arizona, **Jewish Community Synagogue Sedona** (Rabbi
18 Alicia Magal) Arizona, **New Hope Christian Fellowship** Cottonwood Arizona,
19 **Unity of Sedona** (Michael Mirdad) Arizona, **United States Government**
20 (Delaware Corporation by Scotland, owned by Queen), **The White House**
21 (President Biden), **Secretary of Defense** (Lloyd J. Austin III), **CIA/FBI Directors**
22 (William Joseph Burns/Christopher Asher Wray), **United States Attorney General**
23 (Merrick Brian Garland), **Arizona Governor** (Doug Ducey), **Arizona Attorney**
24 **General** (Mark Brnovich), **Arizona Senators** (Kyrsten Sinema/Mark Kelly, **Arizona**
25

26
27 F
28 FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST
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CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES “RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION” AT SENTENCING.

1 **Congressmen/women** (Thomas Charles O'Halleran, Ann Leila Kirkpatrick, Raúl
2 Manuel Grijalva, Paul Anthony Gosar, Andrew Steven Biggs, David S. Schweikert,
3 Rubén Marinelarena Gallego, Debra Kay Lesko, Gregory John Stanton),
4 **Commission on Judicial Conduct** Arizona, **The Common Law Court International**
5 (Simon), **The Common Law Court United Kingdom**, **The Common Law Court**
6 **Australia** (Mike Holt), **The Common Law Court America**, **United Nations** (The
7 Hague, Neatherlands; **International Criminal Court**; Reference OTP-CR-446/21),
8 **Domestic/International Media News Outlets, &c.**

9 ¶9. The Constitutions for the several states and the Constitution for the United States
10 are in **exile** according to **International Law** by Charles G. Fenwick – January 1,
11 1965. Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family makes this special appearance
12 in **exile**. “We The People” are in **exile** in our own country.

13 ¶10. The several states, including the territorial State of Arizona, and the territorial
14 United States are members of the United Nations who are ² **Subservient de facto**
15 **States and Nation** in an unequal alliance. The United Nations does **NOT**
16 discriminate against any nation they **subjugate** all. **International Law** by Fenwick,
17 page 48 discussing the United Nations;
18

19 “The charter and the doctrine of sovereignty. It is obvious that the term
20 sovereignty has now **LOST** the meaning attributed to it at the beginning of the
21 twentieth century.”
22

- 23 2 **Subservient, a.** 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 2.
24 Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to
25 him, and subservient to his will. **Webster Dictionary 1856 edition.**
26 **Subservant.** In law of agency, the servant or agent of another servant or agent. Generally, such
agent or servant is principle as to the subservant. See also Subagent. **Blacks Law Dictionary 6th
edition.**

27 **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST**
28 **VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO**
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¶11. The United Nations charter was used to overthrow the traditional form of sovereignty by the several states and the United States. The United Nations charter is used for subjugation.

“States may still be described as sovereign states but their sovereignty is sovereignty under the law to which they have bound themselves by the charter.” International Law by Fenwick, page 48

*“Or better perhaps it is sovereignty in the fields of national or domestic jurisdiction that lie outside the newer areas controlled by International Law. The charter does indeed proclaim as the first of it’s principles that the organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all it’s members but this means **NO** more than former legal equality in the fields which the charter operates. The term may continue to be used but it MUST be understood in a manner consistent with maintenance of law and order in the International Community. States have now ³ abandoned their former right to be the judges in their own case.”*

3 **Abandonment**, rights. The relinquishment of a right; the giving up of something to which we are entitled.

2. Legal rights, when once vested, must be divested according to law, but equitable rights may be abandoned. 2 Wash. R. 106. See 1 H. & M. 429; a mill site, once occupied, may be abandoned. 17 Mass. 297; an application for land, which is an inception of title, 5 S. & R. 215; 2 S. & R. 378; 1 Yeates, 193, 289; 2 Yeates, 81, 88, 318; an improvement, 1 Yeates, 515 ; 2 Yeates, 476; 5 Binn. 73; 3 S. & R. 319; Jones' Syllabus of Land Office Titles in Pennsylvania, chap. xx; and a trust fund, 3 Yerg. 258 may be abandoned.

3. The abandonment must be made by the owner without being pressed by any duty, necessity or utility to himself, but simply because he wishes no longer to possess the thing; and further it must be made without any desire that any other person shall acquire the same; for if it were made for a consideration, it would be a sale or barter, and if without consideration, but with an intention that some other person should become the possessor, it would be a gift: and it would still be a gift though the owner might be indifferent as to whom the right should be transferred; for example, he threw money among a crowd with intent that some one should acquire the title to it. **Bouviers Law Dictionary 1856 edition.**

Abandon. To desert, surrender, forsake, or cede. To relinquish or give up with intent of never again resuming one’s right or interest. To give up or to cease to use. To give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert. It includes the intention, and also the external act by which it is carried into effect. **Blacks Law Dictionary 6th edition.**

FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES “RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION” AT SENTENCING.

¶12. The de jure several free and independent states and the de jure United States NO longer have the ability to judge, just like Rome we abandoned our rights as free and independent states and nation. By becoming members of the United Nations we have NO Sovereignty, only sovereignty as determined by the Security Council, an alien oppressor. This is my declaration of independence issued as a necessary process to separate from the de facto state according to Title 18 USC Section 506, which exposes the de facto state and it's agencies.

¶13. Andrew Jackson's Veto Message (July 10, 1832) from The Messages and Papers of the Presidents by James D. Richardson 1910 Edition:

"...It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few irresponsible to the people.

Is there NO danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us that most of the State banks exist by it's forbearance. *Should its influence become concentered, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of the self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of foreign stockholders, will there NOT be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence or our country in war?* Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed ever fifteen or twenty years on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it can NOT be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, and what would be our condition? Of the course which be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a

1 *foreign power*, and managed by those interests, if NOT affections, would run
2 in the same direction there can be NO doubt. *All its operations within would*
3 *be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without. Controlling our currency,*
4 *receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in*
5 *dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval*
6 *and military power of the enemy.”*

7 ¶14. During his farewell address, Andrew Jackson gives a message to the American
8 People on the land, claiming that he had engaged in a battle to save old, traditional
9 ideals from "*privileged monopolies*" of paper money among other things.

10 ¶15. Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address (March 4, 1837) from The Messages and
11 Papers of the Presidents by James D. Richardson 1910 Edition:

12 “We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the
13 sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of
14 Europe were engaged during a great part of this period, the spirit in which
15 they waged war against each other, and our intimate commercial connections
16 with every part of the civilized world rendered it a time of much difficulty for
17 the Government of the United States. ...

18 ...We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord
19 between different parts of the United States and to place party divisions
20 directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North
21 and the North against the South, and to force into the controversy the most
22 delicate and exciting topics--topics upon which it is impossible that a large
23 portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. ... Mutual
24 suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and
25 designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal
26 divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the
27 country. **The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially**
28 **the history of republics.**

29 *What have you to gain by division and dissension?* Delude NOT
30 yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards
31 repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider
32 and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the

1 halls of legislation will then be tried in fields of battle and determined by the
2 sword. ...

3 *...Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may NO doubt be passed by*
4 *Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration; if*
5 *they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and*
6 *peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power NOT*
7 *within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to*
8 *reason and to the justice of the people will NOT fail to redress the wrong. But*
9 *until the law shall be declared void by the courts or repealed by Congress NO*
10 *individual or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting*
11 *its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist*
12 *upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and be*
13 *unworthy of the name if it had NOT the power to enforce the execution of*
14 *its own laws within its own sphere of action. ...*

15 *But the Constitution can NOT be maintained nor the Union preserved,*
16 *in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers*
17 *confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the*
18 *affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and*
19 *property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment*
20 *which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of*
21 *one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each*
22 *other. ...In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so*
23 *varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ*
24 *from one another in important particulars, and this difference is*
25 *unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American*
26 *colonies were originally planted--principles which had taken deep root in*
27 *their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore of necessity*
28 *influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. ... ,*
every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety
of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of
people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, *and all measures*
calculated to disturb their rights of property or to put in jeopardy their
peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in
which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of
philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak
men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the

1 *cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race; but*
2 *everyone, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come*
3 *from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. **Rest***
4 ***assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are NOT worthy of***
your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

5 In the legislation of Congress also, and in every measure of the General
6 Government, ***justice*** to every portion of the United States should be faithfully
7 observed. No free government can stand without virtue in the people and a
8 lofty spirit of patriotism, and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall
9 usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of
10 Congress will soon be converted into a ***scramble for personal and sectional***
advantages. ...Justice--full and ample justice to every portion of the United
11 States should be the ruling principle of every ***freeman***, and should guide the
12 deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

13 It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish
14 to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and experience would
15 seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to
16 overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. ...Every
17 attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly
18 opposed, for one evil example will lead to other measures still more
19 mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers or supposed
20 advantages or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the
21 assumption of a power ***NOT*** given by the Constitution, the General
22 Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you
23 will have in effect but one ***consolidated*** government.

24 ***There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal***
25 ***Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power.*** ...Congress has ***no*** right
26 under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to
27 execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if
28 they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the
power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find there is a
constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of
its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many
powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on

1 commerce and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public
2 service, and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their
3 combined influence. ...The good sense and practical judgment of the people
4 when the subject was brought before them sustained the course of the
Executive, and this plan of unconstitutional expenditures for the purposes of
corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

5 *Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to*
6 *obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing*
7 *influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the*
8 *Federal Government can NOT be permitted to employ its income in*
9 *internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the*
10 *citizens of the several States by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of*
11 *benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General*
12 *Government and annually divided among the States; and if, encouraged by*
13 *these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy*
14 *which ought to characterize every republican government, and should NOT*
15 *indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before*
16 *long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and*
17 *the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff in order to*
18 *obtain a surplus for distribution. Do NOT allow yourselves, my fellow-*
19 *citizens, to be misled on this subject. ...The surplus revenue will be drawn*
20 *from the pockets of the people--from the farmer, the mechanic, and the*
21 *laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among*
22 *the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians, who*
23 *have friends to favor and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly*
24 *NOT be returned to those who paid it and who have most need of it and are*
25 *honestly entitled to it.*

26
27 In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different
28 interests in the United States and the policy pursued since the adoption of our
present form of Government, *we find nothing that has produced such deep-*
seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The
Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the
people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a
national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money
receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of
legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general

1 *circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its*
2 *place.*

3 It was NOT easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business,
4 whose attention had NOT been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee
5 all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper, and we ought NOT
6 on that account to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained
7 to carry into effect the paper system. ...*But experience has now proved the*
8 *mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to*
9 *determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.*

10 *The paper system being founded on public confidence and having of*
11 *itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations, thereby*
12 *rendering property insecure and the wages of labor unsteady and*
13 *uncertain. ...The banks by this means save themselves, and the mischievous*
14 *consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. ...*
15 We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the *public*
16 *lands* and various kinds of stock which within the last year or two seized
17 upon such a multitude of our citizens...*It is NOT by encouraging this spirit*
18 *that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of*
19 *our country;* but if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is,
20 it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply
21 the number of dependents on bank accommodations and bank favors; the
22 temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and
23 stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your
24 public councils and destroy at no distant day the purity of your Government.
25 *Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar*
26 *hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it.* A portion of this
27 currency frequently became depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily
28 counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much
experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. ...It is the
duty of every government so to regulate its currency as to protect this
numerous class, as far as practicable, from the impositions of *avarice and*
fraud. ...Yet it is evident that their interests can NOT be effectually
protected unless silver and gold are restored to circulation. ...

24 *Recent events have proved that the paper-money system of this country*
25 *may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions, and that*
26 *those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few and to govern*

1 *by corruption or force are aware of its power and prepared to employ it.*
2 Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty
3 or scarce according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have
4 capitals NOT greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in
5 business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and
6 although in the present state of the currency these banks may and do operate
7 injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral
8 tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they can NOT
9 combine for the purposes of political influence, and whatever may be the
10 dispositions of some of them their power of mischief **must** necessarily be
11 confined to a narrow space and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods. ...

12 *We are NOT left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized*
13 *and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress*
14 *and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country when the Bank*
15 *of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to*
16 *submit to its demands can NOT yet be forgotten.* The ruthless and unsparing
17 temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals
18 impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly
19 changed into one of gloom and despondency ought to be indelibly impressed
20 on the memory of the people of the United States. *If such was its power in a*
21 *time of peace, what would it NOT have been in a season of war, with an*
22 *enemy at your doors?* No nation but the freemen of the United States could
23 have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had NOT
24 conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many
25 to the hands of the few, and this organized money power from its secret
26 conclave would have dictated the choice of your highest officers and
27 compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The
28 forms of your Government might for a time have remained, but its living
spirit would have departed from it. ...

1 *The paper-money system and its natural associations--monopoly and*
2 *exclusive privileges--have already struck their roots too deep in the soil,*
3 *and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to*
4 *eradicate the evil.* The men who profit by the abuses and desire to perpetuate
5 them *will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General*
6 *Government as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice to*
7 *mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you MUST*

1 *look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free*
2 *institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the*
3 *country, and to you everyone placed in authority is ultimately responsible.*
4 It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into
5 faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or
6 later be obeyed; and while the people remain, as I trust they ever will,
7 uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their
8 rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to
9 triumph over all its enemies.

10 *But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid*
11 *yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system and to check*
12 *the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and*
13 *of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all*
14 *reform on this subject that you must NOT hope the conflict will be a short*
15 *one nor success easy. My humble efforts have NOT been spared during my*
16 *administration of the Government to restore the constitutional currency of*
17 *gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done toward the*
18 *accomplishment of this most desirable object; but enough yet remains to*
19 *require ALL your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your*
20 *hands, and the remedy MUST and will be applied if you determine upon*
21 *it. ...*

22 My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that
23 before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events and cease to feet
24 the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a
25 land of liberty and that He has given me a heart to love my country with the
26 affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering
27 kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

28 -Andrew Jackson

¶16. Court Rulings Regarding Questions of Jurisdiction!

“Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court CANNOT proceed when it clearly
appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has NO authority to reach
merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action.” **Melo versus US, 505 F2d
1026.**

“The law requires *proof of jurisdiction* to appear on the record of the *administrative agency* and *ALL administrative proceedings*.” **Hagans versus Lavine**, 415 U.S. 533.

¶17. *United States versus Alfonso D. Lopez, Jr.*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995), was a landmark case of the United States Supreme Court concerning the Commerce Clause. It was the first case since 1937 in which the Court held that Congress had exceeded its power to legislate under the Commerce Clause. This landmark Supreme Court case concerned the degree to which Congress could utilize the *substantial effects doctrine* under the Commerce Clause. The case concerned Alfonso Lopez Jr., a student who brought a gun to his high school. He was arrested and charged under the *Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990*. The Court affirmed the decision of the Fifth Circuit, holding that the statute exceeded the authority of Congress under the Commerce Clause, as bringing a firearm to school does not have a substantial effect on interstate commerce. The case marked the end of a long period of the Court broadly interpreting Congress' power to regulate interstate commerce based on the *substantial effects doctrine*. In a 5-4 vote the Court found that the **Guns Free School Zone Act** was unconstitutional, and upheld the Court of Appeals decision consequently overturned Lopez's conviction. The Court rejected the Federal Government's claim that crime in schools substantially affected interstate commerce, holding that carrying handguns or crime in schools were not economic enterprise.

¶18. Read the Supreme Court cases jurisdiction can be challenged at any time. When jurisdiction doesn't exist, it CAN NOT justify conviction or judgment...without jurisdictional power the state CANNOT be said to be “sovereign.” To proceed would be in “excess” of jurisdiction which is as well fatal to the State's/USA's causes.

Broom versus Douglas, 75 Ala 268, 57 So 860

FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING.

1 The same being jurisdictional facts FATAL to the government's cause (e.g. see **In re**
2 **FNB, 152 F 64**).

3 ¶19. A judgment rendered by a court without personal jurisdiction over the
4 Declarant/Accused is void. It is a nullity. A judgment shown to be void for lack of
5 personal service on the Declarant/Accused is a nullity. **Scramek versus Sramek, 17**
6 **Kan. App. 2Nd 573, 576-77, 840 P.2d 553 (1992), rev. denied 252 Kan. 1093 (1993).**

7 ¶20. "A court CANNOT confer jurisdiction where none existed and CANNOT
8 make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order
9 can be challenged in any court" **Old Wayne Mut. L. Assoc. versus McDonough,**
10 **204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).**

11 ¶21. "There is NO discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction." **Joyce versus U.S. 474**
12 **2d 215.**

13 ¶22. "Court MUST prove on the record, ALL jurisdiction facts related to the
14 jurisdiction asserted." **Latana versus Hooper, 102 F. 2d 188. Chicago versus New**
15 **York 37 F Supp. 150.**

16 ¶23. "The law provides that once a State and Federal Jurisdiction has been
17 challenged, it MUST be proven." **Main verses Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980).**

18 ¶24. "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time." And "Jurisdiction, once
19 challenged, CANNOT be assumed and MUST be decided." **Basso versus Utah**
20 **Power & Light Co. 495 F 2d 906, 910.**

21 ¶25. "Defense of lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter may be raised at any
22 time, even on appeal." **Hill To Developers versus Holiday Pines Service Corp. 478**
23 **S. 2d. 368 (Fla 2nd DCA 1985).**

24 ¶26. "Once challenged, jurisdiction CANNOT be assumed, it MUST be proved to
25 exist." **Stuck versus Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 389.**

¶27. “There is NO discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction.” Joyce versus US, 474 F2d 215.

¶28. “The burden shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction.” Rosemond versus Lambert, 469 F2d 416.

¶29. “A universal principle as old as the law is that a proceedings of a court without jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or property.” Norwood versus Renfield, 34 C 329. Ex parte Giambonini, 49 P. 732.

¶30. Jurisdiction is fundamental and a judgment rendered by a court that does NOT have jurisdiction to hear is void ab initio.” In Re Application of Wyatt, 300 P. 132. Re Cavit, 118 P2d 846.

¶31. “Thus, where a judicial tribunal has NO jurisdiction of the subject matter on which it assumes to act, its proceeding are absolutely void in the fullest sense of the term.” Dillon versus Dillon, 187 P 27.

¶32. “A court has NO jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court MUST have the authority to decide that question in the first instance.” Rescue Army versus Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8. 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S. Ct. 1409.

¶33. A departure by a court from those recognized and established requirements of law, however close apparent adherence to mere form in method of procedure, which has the *effect of depriving one of a constitutional right*, is an excess of jurisdiction.” Wuest versus Wuest, 127 P2d 934, 937.

¶34. “Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris.” Merritt versus Hunter, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d 739.

¶35. “The fact that the petitioner was released on a promise to appear before a magistrate for an arraignment, that fact is circumstance to be considered in determining whether in first instance there was a probable cause for the arrest.” **Monroe versus Papa, DC, Ill. 1963, 221 F Supp 685.**

Administrative Courts Sitting Administratively.

¶36. “An action by Department of Motor Vehicles, whether directly or through a court sitting *administratively* as the hearing officer, **MUST** be clearly defined in the statute before it has **subject matter jurisdiction**, without such jurisdiction of the licensee, **ALL** acts of the *agency*, by its employees, agents, hearing officers, are **null** and **void**.” **Doolan versus Carr, 125 US 618; City versus Pearson, 181 Cal. 640.**

¶37. “Agency, or party *sitting for the agency, (which would be the magistrate of a municipal court)* has **NO** authority to enforce as to any licensee unless he is acting for compensation. Such an act is highly penal in nature, and should **NOT** be construed to include anything which is **NOT** embraced within its terms. (Where) there is **NO** charge within a complaint that the accused was **employed** for compensation to do the act complained of, or that the act constituted part of a contract.” **Schomig versus Kaiser, 189 Cal 596.**

¶38. “When acting to enforce a state and its subsequent amendments to the present date, *the judge of the municipal court is* acting as an **administrative officer** and **NOT** in a **judicial capacity**; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do **NOT** act *judicially*, but merely **ministerially**”. **Thompson versus Smith, 154 SE 583.**

¶39. “A judge ceases to sit as a **judicial officer** because the governing principle of **administrative law** provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their

1 evidence, testimony, record, arguments, and rationale for that of *the agency*.
2 Additionally, courts are prohibited from substituting their judgment for that of *the*
3 *agency*. Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or
4 hearing arguments, presentation or rational.” ASIS versus US, 568 F2d 284.

5 ¶40. “Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power
6 from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are
7 necessarily nullities.” Burns versus Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1.

8
9 ¶41. “The elementary doctrine that the constitutionality of a legislative act is open to
10 attack only by persons whose rights are affected thereby, *applies to statute relating to*
11 *administrative agencies*, the validity of which may NOT be called into question in the
12 absence of showing of substantial harm, actual or impending, to a legally protected
13 interest directly resulting from the enforcement of the statute.” Board of Trade
14 versus Olson, 262 US 1. 29 ALR 2d 105.

15 VERIFICATION, and CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

16
17 ¶42. Based upon the Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal
18 Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ sincerely held religious education and
19 training, Declarant knows the Word of our Creator prohibits the swearing to tell the
20 truth by any oath or affirmation, or signing any paper “*under the penalty of perjury*”
21 as these are oaths, prohibited by our **Creator** Holy Scriptural Law, because Psalm
22 116:11 “*all men are lairs*” as revealed through The Creator Holy Scriptural Law.
23 Declarant quotes the following declared evidence in our **Creator** Holy Scripture Law
24 by the former tax-gather *Matthew* who was well qualified to produce evidence. He
25 records fully the discourses of *Yeshua ben Yosef* and declares the following evidence:

26
27
28
F
FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST
VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.
CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES “RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION” AT SENTENCING.

1 The Apostle *Matthew*'s testimony in the King James Version: Matthew 5:33-37
2 *"Again, ye have heard that it was to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear*
3 *thyself, but shall perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, SWEAR*
4 *NOT AT ALL; neither by the heaven; for it is the throne of Yahweh; nor by the*
5 *earth; for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the*
6 *great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one*
7 *hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is*
8 *more than these is of the evil one."*

9 ¶43. I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant, I Am, the identified party
10 in the above entitled **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED**
11 **TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST**
12 **VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER**
13 **D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE**
14 **PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S**
15 **NUMBER 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL**
16 **CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM.**
17 **R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT**
18 **SENTENCING."** to Commissioner JOHN D. NAPPER By Asseveration, and know
19 the contents thereof. I declare that the above is correct and certain to the best of my
20 knowledge. I do claim all my Rights at all times, and waive none of my Rights at
21 anytime, for any cause or reason.

22 ¶44. *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS
23 CHASE™ herein declares: THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent
24 to state to the matters set forth herein. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has
25 personal knowledge of the facts stated herein. THAT all the *FACTS* stated herein are
26

27 **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST**
28 **VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO**
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ.
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correct and certain to the best of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family will testify to their veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states the following facts;

¶45. Further, Declarant sets forth declared evidence in the **Creator** Holy Scriptural Law by the Apostle *James* who was well qualified to produce evidence: *James*, the Apostle and bond-servant of *YAHWEH* and of *Yeshua ben Yosef* as witness: James 5:12 ⁴

¶46. This named Declarant below does here by declare that the preceding and the following statements are the facts, here by verified as he knows them, and are correct, and certain to the best of his knowledge. Deuteronomy 19:15 ⁵

Dated this 15th day of March, 2022.

Autograph: _____

Michael Willis of the Chase Family,

Seal

In Propria Persona, Principal Creator for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

Steven Lee McMillan
Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

I'iv I'iv
I'iv I'iv - As Witness

I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an original copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument titled,

⁴ James 5:12 "But above all things, my brethren, swear NOT, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, nor by any this oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; that ye fall not under judgment."

⁵ Deuteronomy 19:15 "at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of three witnesses shall the matter be established"

1 **“FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL***
2 ***WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE**
3 **PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
4 **839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT,**
5 **AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707**
6 **VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, AND**
7 **LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1)**
8 **WHICH CODIFIES “RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION” AT SENTENCING.”** dated
9 March 15th, 2022 on March 15th, 2022, to the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI COURT
10 CLERK located at 120 South Cortez Street, CITY OF PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF
11 YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [86303].
12 And, I hand-delivered an original copy of this correct and complete autographed and
13 sealed instrument dated March 15th, 2022 on March 15th, 2022, to the COUNTY OF
14 YAVAPAI prosecutors SHELIA POLK, KENNEDY KLAGGE, STEPHANIE
15 SANKEY, GLEN M. ASAY, GEORGE RODRIGUEZ, LORILEI CASE, KRISTY
16 MATHESON-PARKS on behalf of the Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 255 East Gurley
17 Street, CITY OF PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA,
18 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [86301]. Further, I, *Michael Willis* of the
19 Chase Family, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered a file stamped copy of this
20 correct, complete autographed, and sealed instrument to Petitioner. Who holds the
21 original of said instrument, file-stamped, as *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family
22 property.

23
24
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27 F
28 **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST**
 VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO
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 CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES “RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION” AT SENTENCING.

1 Dated this 15th day of March, 2022.

2
3 Autograph: _____

4 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, _____

Seal

5 In Propria Persona, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a
6 Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

7
8 *Steven Lee McMillan*
Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

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10 *l'iv l'iv*
l'iv l'iv - As Witness

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28 **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R. P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT SENTENCING.**